

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL DATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
official permission for raising a
Detachment of 100 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Ford Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

FORD CARS
\$1,500 purchases the latest
model 5 Seater Ford Touring
Car and includes driving
lessons.
Call or Phone 27.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Road,
Sole Agents.

No. 17,720. 號一百七十七萬一第 日二十月正年卯乙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1915. 四拜禮 號五十二月二年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Feb. 25th.—The French Mail, per s.s. ATLANTIQUE.
Feb. 25th.—The English Mail (via Siberia), per s.s. MALTA.
Feb. 28th.—The English Mail, per s.s. SARDINIA.
TO DEPART.
Feb. 25th.—Straits, Ceylon, India via Tutuila, Suva, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KASHIMA MARU.
Feb. 25th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. ATLANTIQUE.
Feb. 26th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MALTA.
Feb. 27th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. VALLE DE LA CORTE.
Feb. 27th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. YINGOOROW.
Feb. 28th.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m., per s.s. SARDINIA.
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Singapore, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(NITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOYANI, NAKAMURA, SATO, SHINKAWA AND KAWAYAMA Coalfields.
AGENTS FOR
SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.
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Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.
AGENTS—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co.
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GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.
For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager.
No. 2 Paddar Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [91]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
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3.30 p.m.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

(Continued from page 2.)

There was a very satisfactory start, with Whiteboy showing the way. At the post Mr. Tierce's pony had an advantage of three lengths over Lucky Gem and Tinker. Winning Hazard being at the tail of the field. Whiteboy led the whole way round into the home straight, when the ponies galloped along practically in line. There was a strenuous struggle for supremacy near home. The jockeys urged their mounts for all they were worth, and Johnstone was the more successful, passing the winning post half a length ahead of Lucky Gem, who was a similar distance in front of Ideal Dahlia, with all the ponies quite close.

Time: 2min. 10secs.
Winner: \$ 8.00
Winning No. 112, \$2,016.15

THE MONSIEUR STAKES.—Winner \$600. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, griffins on date of entry, purchased at a public auction of untried griffins in Shanghai or Hongkong after 25th April, 1914, on account of a member of the Hongkong Jockey Club at an actual cost of not more than £150 if in Shanghai or \$250 if in Hongkong. Weight for inches as per scale, the winner of race No. 5 on the first day or No. 11 on the second day 7lb. extra, the winner of any race other than the two above enumerated, as also the winner of both said races if the same pony, barred. One mile.

Messrs. Shellim's and Gilpin's Black Gem, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. John Johnstone's Ploughboy, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Mr. Moonraker's Maybey, 10st 11lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 3
Mr. Ezra's Wild Cat, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Ezra) 0
Mr. R. D. Harvey Jolly Jack, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Heard) 0
Mr. A. R. Lowé Turpinette, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Hickman) 0

Ploughboy took the lead from a very good start, but Wild Cat showed the way first time past the post. The ponies clustered in the back stretch, Turpinette bringing up the rear. Maybey followed Wild Cat at the Bowington Gate, with Johnstone's mount being third. Maybey disposed of Wild Cat of the leadership at the Rock, Black Gem being third. Wild Cat once again forged ahead at the village, and led at the bend. Jolly Jack came out strongly on the outside course.

At the distance post Wild Cat showed the way, with the favourite Black Gem, second, and Jolly Jack third. A splendid contest in the home straight between all the ponies was won by Black Gem from Ploughboy (second) and Maybey, one length separating first and second, and half that distance dividing the last-named from Maybey.

Time: 2min. 8 4-5secs.
Part-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner \$10.30
Winning No. 1, 8.00
2, 0.00
3, 0.00

THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Winner \$2,000. Second \$600. Third \$400. For China ponies, winners at this meeting only. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Sir Paul's Perfection Dahlia, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's President, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. John Peel's Ampfield, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Mr. Ellis Ladoorie's Australian Chief, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Sir Paul's Triumphphant Dahlia, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Vida) 0

Perfection Dahlia won splendidly, and thus justified his Derby win, Australian Chief, in whom much hope was placed, coming in last of the five. Triumphphant Dahlia had the benefit of a fair start, and immediately burst away, President being second, and the Chief third. The same order prevailed first time past the post, the first two running almost in partnership, with Johnstone's mount last. Vida's mount had an advantage of a length from President. At the bottom of the hill Vida still set the pace, but the Chief and Ampfield reduced his lead, the latter having snatched third place from the Chief. Triumphphant Dahlia led all the way to the bend into the home straight, when Johnstone came up, promisingly. His spurt was successfully replied to, and Perfection Dahlia entered the competition for leadership for the first time. There were groans of disappointment as the powerful Chief fell away, Perfection Dahlia coming along in line with President and Ampfield. A few strides, and Perfection Dahlia had overhauled the others, and getting well away, won by a length and a half. Half a length dividing President from Ampfield.

Time: 2min. 35secs.
Part-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner \$38.40
Winning No. 1, 784, \$10,614.10
2, 705, 3,032.60
3, 693, 1,516.30
4, 494, 100.00
5, 1,381, 100.00

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$400 added for Winner. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies that have run and not won at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockey who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Annan, 11st 4lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Ellis Ladoorie's Saxon Chief, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Heard) 2
Sir Paul's Sunstar Dahlia (late Sunlight), 11st 1lb. (Mr. Vida) 3
Mr. Gilpin's Sir Calidore, 11st 1lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0
Mr. Gilpin's Sir Galahad, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Knoll) 0
Sir Paul's Dreadnought Dahlia (late Britannia), 11st 4lb. (Mr. Burkill) 0

Saxon Chief led an extremely level start, and set a warm pace, Sunstar Dahlia being second and Sir Galahad third. The latter secured second place at the Black Rock, Saxon Chief being still in the van. Down the village the Chief led from Sir Galahad and Dreadnought Dahlia, and showed the way past the village, round the bend, and into the home straight. Then it was seen that Annan, who had been discreetly nursed by his very successful rider, was coming out significantly on the outside. Annan romped along past the rest of the field, which was bunched, and, gradually increasing his advantage, won in a canter by two lengths, half a length being the distance between the Chief and Sunstar Dahlia.

Time: 2min. 7 2-5secs.
Part-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner \$10.80
Winning No. 1, 7-10
2, 9-40
3, 132, 464-40
4, 60, 232-20

THE NIT DESPERANDUM STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$400 added for Winner. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, Subscription Griffins of this season 1914-1915 that have run and not won at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Five furlongs.

Sir Paul's Ideal Dahlia, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Vida) 1
Mr. Tierce's Whiteboy, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Apear's Topaz, 10st 12lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 3
Mr. Ellis Ladoorie's Jaipur Chief, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Ezra) 0
Mr. Ellis Ladoorie's Gwalior Chief, 10st 12lb. (Mr. R. Pope) 0
Mr. Leprehorn's Erin, 10st 7lb. (Mr. Forbes) 0
Mr. Shellim's Lucky Gem, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Knoll) 0

Bluebottle got well away as the result of a bad start, from which Topaz suffered. Bluebottle was still in the van near the rock, with Whiteboy next in order of merit, and Lucky Gem third, with the Chiefs bringing up the rear. Whiteboy overhauled the leader down the incline, Ideal Dahlia also jumping ahead. On entering the home straight the ponies were more or less in a line. In the contest for first place Ideal Dahlia proved successful, beating Whiteboy by three lengths, Topaz, which had long been at the rear, romping along into third place, one length behind.

Time: 1min. 17 1-5secs.
Part-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner \$17.70
Winning No. 1, 8.60
2, 13.70
3, 28.40

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS.

OWNERS. 1st 2nd 3rd
Mr. John Peel 13 3 6
Sir Paul 9 9 7
Mr. Forseyth 2 3 0
Mr. John Johnstone 2 1 0
Mr. Ellis Ladoorie 1 7 7
Messrs. Shellim & Gilpin 1 1 1
Mr. Medie 1 1 1
Mr. Cunningham 1 1 0
Mr. Nemaage 1 1 0
Mr. Horsford 1 0 0
Mr. Shellim 0 2 1
Mr. Ezra 0 1 1
Mr. Billiards 0 0 2
Mr. Moonraker 0 0 2
Mr. Brutton 0 0 1
Mr. Apear 0 0 1

JOCKEY.
Mr. J. Johnstone 16 3 6
Mr. Vida 6 3 8
Mr. Burkill 4 8 2
Mr. Heard 2 6 3
Mr. K. Pope 2 3 0
Mr. Moller 1 3 4
Mr. Knoll 1 3 2
Mr. H. Seth 1 1 2
Mr. Ezra 0 1 3
Mr. Adams 0 1 1
Mr. Hickman 0 1 1
Mr. McGillivie 0 0 1

POXY.
Lorenzo 2 2 0
President 2 1 1
Ampfield 2 1 1
Lochmaben 2 1 0
Liberty Dahlia 2 1 0
Perfection Dahlia 2 0 1
Sailor 2 0 1
Thief 2 0 0
Triumphphant Dahlia 2 0 0
Tinker 2 0 0
Majestic Dahlia 1 1 1
Coronet 1 1 0
Black Gem 1 1 1
Annan 1 1 1
Shabrang 1 1 0
Australian Chief 1 1 0
Jed 1 1 0
Ideal Dahlia 1 0 2
Moffat 1 0 1
Standard Dahlia 1 0 0
Soldier 1 0 0
Dunrobin 1 0 0
Mascotte 1 0 0
English Chief 0 2 1
Aldwyck 0 2 1
Lucky Gem 0 2 1
Duke Dahlia 0 2 0
Dreadnought Dahlia 0 2 0
Saxon Chief 0 2 0
Sunstar Dahlia 0 1 3
Gamerster 0 1 1
Welsh Chief 0 1 1
Castellan 0 1 0
Turzum 0 1 0
Ploughboy 0 1 0
Bikamir Chief 0 1 0
Whiteboy 0 0 2
Maybey 0 0 2
Winning Hazard 0 0 1
Canadian Chief 0 0 1
Bestback 0 0 1
Jaipur Chief 0 0 1
Perhaps 0 0 1
Fijian Chief 0 0 1
Thurleston 0 0 1
Roman Chief 0 0 1
Grayling 0 0 1
Topaz 0 0 1
Borneo Chief 0 0 1

IN A GERMAN PRINCE'S HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT A GOVERNESS SAW AND HEARD.

INTERVIEW WITH THE KAISER.

The experiences of an observant English governess, engaged in the household of a German prince whose identity is to some extent suggested by the fact that the princess is partly French) will be read with eager interest, say the *Daily Express*. The English governess, who is, by the way, American on her mother's side, was engaged to educate two small boys and their girl cousin. She arrived at a castle on the Rhine to find her pupils playing a war game invented by Count Zeppelin, and taught them by their military governor. The toy Zeppelins dropped bombs on a model of London, and this first incident is the note of the whole story.

During the five years she was in Germany, the English governess found princes, soldiers, and diplomats interested in little else but the coming war with Great Britain.

While at the Rhine castle the governess met the Kaiser for the first time. Having first satisfied himself that she was not a suffragette, he was affable and condescending.

In the course of the interview the Kaiser said:—
"We Germans are the sincerest people in the world, yet the strange thing is that no outsiders ever understand us. That is why they cannot do us justice in their books and articles, even when they wish to, which is not often, for they are jealous of our success. Even you in England and the United States are jealous."

The governess discussed the Kaiser with an old Scotch nurse who had been for years in the prince's family, and who evidently had all the powers of observation that belong to her nation. The nurse had no illusions about the Kaiser's love of England.

"He may like some of his high-up English friends as well as he likes anybody besides himself, but he despises the nation, and thinks it has gone to sleep. All the same, he's afraid of it, I believe. That sounds like a contradiction; but the Kaiser is a contradiction. So is the Crown Prince. So is our prince. They would all three like nothing better than a war with England."

During a visit to the famous Krupp villa, our governess met Bernhardt, who was frankly rude when he was told that she was English, though his manners improved when he received the further information that she had an American grandfather.

Bernhardt was particularly scornful in his references to Great Britain.

The prince, though knowing me to be English (which Bernhardt, to do him justice, did not), backed the general up, explaining for my benefit as well as for the children's that England might once have been nominally the most powerful nation owing to her talent for grabbing possessions all over the world and the cleverness of her diplomacy. But he said, that was different now, under the Liberal Government. England was going down exactly as Rome had gone down, and the knell of her greatness was sounding already. Not one of her colonies would stand by her when her day of trouble should come, and most of them would go against her.

"You have only to read the news-papers," said General Bernhardt, "to see that the English know that they are degenerating fast, but the head of Fate is on them. They are asleep, and they will wake up with a rude shock only when it is too late."

Count Zeppelin is more attractive. When he was talking of ordinary things his face was good-natured, even benevolent.

The governess relates a thrilling story of General von Kluck. General von Kluck did not talk at all to me, or appear to take any interest in the toy soldiers' battle. He had the air of being something far away, in space. I heard him say that "they" wanted him to go to France to look at "it." Who "they" were I do not know, or what "it" was they wished General von Kluck to see. But I know that nearly a year after that visit the children had a present of a fancy velvet box of chocolate. The princess herself brought it into the school-room. The princess showed the boys General von Kluck's visiting card and the writing on it, which said, "French chocolate from France, for two brave young German soldiers."

Later that day the prince came and asked to see the box "from old von Kluck, which by that time was half-empty. He looked at the card, and laughed. "The old dare-devil!" he chuckled. "I know no more now than I knew then; but I have heard it said since I came back to England, by a Frenchman, that General von Kluck is supposed to have visited France incognito to look at some quarries near Soissons, which Germans bought and secretly made ready to use as trenches, beginning their work a year before the war broke out."

The governess learned from one of her pupils that all the dreams that come to the Kaiser on his birthday are certain to prove true. Ever since he was seven-teen he has, it is said, dreamed on this important night that he is to be the virtual ruler of the world, and the Crown Prince and old Alfred Krupp are also reported to have had the same pleasant vision.

The Kaiser is intolerant of all criticism. The countess to whom references have already been made told the governess:—
"The Kaiser is a wonderful man, but he does not love those who criticize him. Once your Mr. John Burns told our Emperor to his face that the German army was not what it used to be in the great days. I know that is true, for I heard what the Emperor said afterwards in English to one of the Generals Burns had criticised. It was at manoeuvres and the Kaiser pretended to think nothing of it—to forget, to have taken no notice. But that was a thing he would never forget—a wound to his pride. He said, 'Damn the little grasshopper!'"

THE CROWN PRINCE.

One of the most amazing statements in the book is that her royal employers deliberately endeavoured to use their governess as a pawn in the game of espionage. She was introduced to Stein-harter, and she quite innocently helped a woman spy to settle in England. To the German there is not the least shame in spying for his country, and the most exalted personages are willing to be useful.

On the return of the Crown Prince from India to take up his command of the Death's Head Hussars in Danzig she (the countess) assured me that she knew for a certainty he had gone to India as a glorified spy. She said, when I disputed the assertion as too contemptible to credit, that there was no doubt, whatever of its accuracy. If I had not been for the expectation that "Willi" could make himself very useful in that way in one of Great Britain's principal possessions, he would not have been encouraged to go, as he had already devoted too much time and attention to sport to please the public.

At the beginning of last year the governess felt trouble in the air. She accidentally learned of a secret visit to Berlin of Enver Pasha and the Egyptian Prince Mohammed Ali, and frequent consultations of general officers were held in her prince's house. In May even the peasants in the Black Forest were talking of the coming war, which they imagined would be with Russia only, and not with France and England. She heard so much and imagined so much more, that at last she was moved by her patriotic feelings to write a long letter to Sir Edward Goschen then still British Ambassador in Berlin.

The letter was intercepted, she was accused of having betrayed the trust of her employers, and was put under virtual, if comparatively comfortable arrest in the same castle on the Rhine which had been her first German home. From there she escaped with quite surprising ease, and arrived in London early in October.

SERBIAN ROYAL FAMILY ATTACKED.
SHOTS FROM AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES.

HARBIN, February 18th.
On the 14th inst. two Austrian aeroplanes appeared over the village of Reka when the King and Queen of Serbia and the Princesses were in front of the Palace. The aviators fired quick-firers, and several bullets fell at the feet of the members of the Royal family.

THE VERY WORST HOTBED OF GAMBLING.

BOMBAY, February 4th.
At a sitting of insolvency sessions of the Bombay High Court the Hon. Sir Dinsha Daryar had before him for disposal an application made by the official liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank in which he prayed that Pheroze Ratanji Ratnagar, broker on the Bombay stock exchange, might be adjudicated an insolvent. It was stated that Ratnagar was indebted to the bank to the extent of Rs. 2,32,533 40, being the difference between the prices of certain shares purchased by him from the bank on 27th September, 1913, at a total cost of Rs. 13,46,563 4 and the price of shares sold by him to the bank on 8th November, 1913, for Rs. 12,14,240. Against this debt the bank held Rs. 6,300 due to him by way of dividend on certain shares held by him. Ratnagar had been repeatedly asked to settle his account, but had failed to do so.

His lordship, after hearing counsel, declined to adjudicate Ratnagar an insolvent. Coming to the question of acts of insolvency alleged to have been committed by Ratnagar, his lordship said that it was no use pretending that the Indian Specie Bank, while it existed, was not the very worst hotbed of gambling and speculation in every commodity in the market, including shares and stocks. No one could know that better than the official liquidator and Mr. Bhaisanker that the late Chunilal carried on colossal speculations and huge gambles in silver shares and everything else in which he could possibly gamble. Chunilal in order to facilitate such gambling transactions had made use of persons like Ratnagar, unscrupulous men without means who stood to make money. They made losses and then made an exhibition as Ratnagar had made. If his lordship could adjudicate him an insolvent he would do so and punish him for the manner in which he had speculated without means, without being able to pay his losses. But unfortunately on the facts placed before the court his lordship said he could not declare Ratnagar an insolvent. On the question of costs his lordship said he would make no order against the bank as Ratnagar had not himself deserved any consideration. He was an unscrupulous gambler and had gambled to an extent which was scandalous in a mercantile city like Bombay. It must, however, be remembered, said his lordship, that he would not have been able to carry on such gambling but for the existence of the Indian Specie Bank, which was a hotbed and hell of every kind of gamble and speculation during this time it existed.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY DIRECTOR-GEN. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.
WEEKLY REPORT.
1.—O.C.s. are reminded that the weekly state required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to day.
2.—Parades for to-day (Thursday).
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co. 10 pdr. drill at Headquarters.
Remainder, Bayonet fighting on the Cricket Ground under Coy. Commanders.
Recruits under Sergeant Bullock.

3.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Danby.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Barlow.
To furnish Guard to-night: Centre Section, M.G. Co.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A LARGE SELECTION OF NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES

NOW SHOWING IN OUR GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES. LINCOLN & BENNETT'S STRAW AND FELT HATS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR. SPECIAL VALUE IN GLOVES.

RAINCOATS OVERCOATS. UMBRELLAS

WALKING STICKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

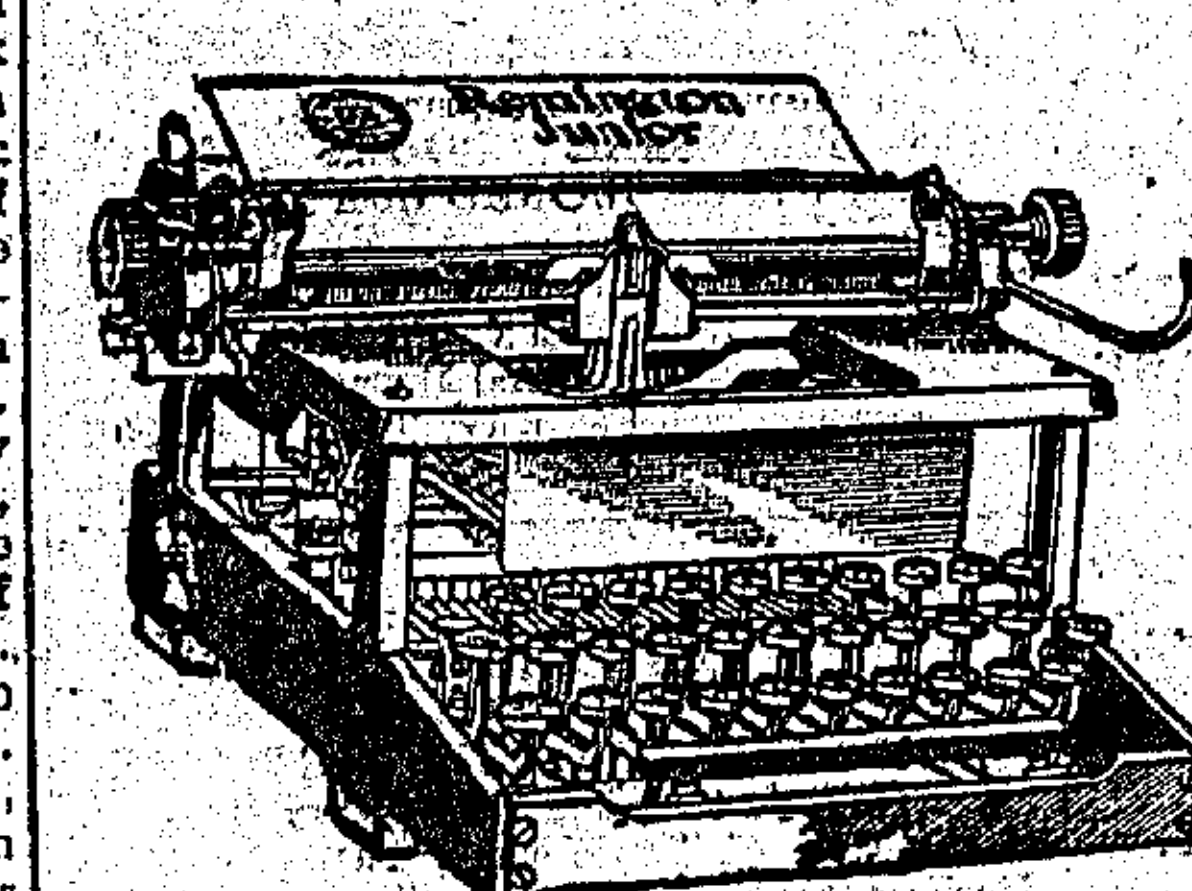
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"A LONG FEELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs. in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.



NOTICE.
WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR
SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY
THE TEIKOKU BREWERY
CO., LTD.,
MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer
and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—
DONNELLY & WHYTE,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

(42)

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Subscribers are requested to communicate with THE MANAGER immediately in the event of non-delivery or late delivery of their copy of the paper.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 35. Telephone No. 12.
Telegraphic Address: "PRESS."
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LABOUR and LIGHTERAGE for ADMIRALTY COALING for a period of 12 months certain from the 1st April, 1915.

Forms for Tendering can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICERS, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and Tenders should be lodged in the Commodore's Office not later than NOON on the 10th March, 1915.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering, and will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the tender.

F. WESTON,
Naval Store Officer,
H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1915. [320]



NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [322]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
(BRITISH SECTION).

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, 27th February, and until further Notice, on SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and PUBLIC HOLIDAYS ONLY the Trains timed to leave KOWLOON at 2 p.m. and SHUM CHUN at 4.30 p.m. are Cancelled. In place of the above Trains a Train will leave KOWLOON at 1.35 p.m. (last Ferry 1.25 p.m.) and SHUM CHUN at 6.20 p.m., timing as under—

Kowloon	Dep. 1.35 p.m.	SHUM CHUN	Dep. 6.20 p.m.
Tai Po	2.11	SHUM CHUN	6.27
MAKING SHUM	2.20	Tai Po	5.47
SHUM CHUN	2.31	Kowloon	6.15

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
Kowloon, 23rd February, 1915. [316]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 1st March.
For Terms for Boarders or Day Scholars apply to—
The HEADMASTER,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915. [321]

LIAO RIVER CONSERVANCY.

THE BOARD calls for Tenders for a LOAN up to Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (600,000) Payable in Four Installments. The Loan will be approved and guaranteed by the Manchurian Government with the sanction of the C. P. Government. The security is a tariff surtax on goods and shipping collected at the Custom House under Agreement between the Chinese Government and the Ministers of the Treaty Powers. Further Particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Customs, Newchwang. Applications must reach Newchwang not later than the 15th March, 1915, after which date the Executive Committee will proceed with its arrangements to place the Loan.
8th February, 1915. [316]

THEATRE ROYAL.

MESSRS. GONSALEZ BROS.

PRESENT

THE

ITALIAN GRAND

OPERA COY.

TO-NIGHT!

25th FEBRUARY:

"TOSCA."

FRIDAY, 26th FEBRUARY:

"BARBIERRE DE

SEVIGLIA."

PRICES AS USUAL.

AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

CASH BOOKING ONLY

AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915. [255]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1915.

SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).

27th FEBRUARY.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

N.B.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a large proportion of the Receipts accruing to the Club will be donated to the PRINCE OF WALES NATIONAL RELIEF FUND. A Grant will also be made to the HONGKONG LADIES' BENEVOLENT FUND to assist in meeting cases of distress caused by the War.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1915. [296]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1915. [297]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Underigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1915. [298]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 8, Connaught Road, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 26th Feb., 1915, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1915, until FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [290]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the H.K.Y. ending 31st December, 1914, at the Rate of Two Pounds Three Shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Five Shillings Sterling per Share of \$125, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1915. [314]

SOLIGNUM

FOR

WOOD WORK, BRICK WORK,

ETC.

Absolute death to the White Ant.

Manufactured by

MAJOR & Co., HULL.

Supplied in

BROWN, RED and GREEN COLOURS

OF VARIOUS SHADES.

Sole Agents—

THE CHINA IMPORT AND

EXPORT LUMBER Co., LTD.

Telephone 1710.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [192]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Prince's Building, Lift, Electric Light and Verandah.
Apply to the Liquidators of
MESSRS. SANDER, WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915. [313]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 6, STEWART TERRACE, PRINCE'S BUILDING, from April to October.
W. L. CARTER.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [302]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SABBOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PRINCE'S BUILDING, NEW PRINCE, KENNEDY TOWN.
GODOWNS, at Wandah Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PRINCE'S BUILDING.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princed Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [33]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASTIA,
Care of E. PARSONS,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

TO LET.

NO. 185, THE PRINCE, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [34]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PRINCE, From 1st May next.
For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [238]

TO LET—From 1st March, 1915.

NOS. 1 and 2, STOCKWELL VILLAS, Kowloon, with open Tennis Lawn, and Gardens around, at present in the occupation of the Officers' Mess 40th Pathans.
Apply to—STEPHENS & WILLSON,
Solicitors for the Owner,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [251]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the GROUND FLOOR, including Treasury and Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 2, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [280]

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.

"SHORCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let furnished (8 Rooms).

"MOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.

"ELANDONIAN," No. 53, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PRINCE (Unfurnished).

No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PRINCE'S BUILDING, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 62, THE PRINCE, (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS), Furnished, No. 132, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONFIELD," Battery Path, No. 59, THE PRINCE (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS, ETC., ETC.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET, AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver, and Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY. [13]

DEATH.

BUNJE.—On February 23rd, at the French Convent Hospital, Capt. E. IMHO, Burmese, of Durbar House, Kowloon, aged 62 years. [327]

BIRTHS.

WHITE.—On February 18th, at Shanghai, the wife of CHARLES J. WHITE, of a son.

MORRIS.—On February 18th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. MORRIS, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1915.

AMERICA AND MILITARY EXPANSION.

OCCASIONAL telegrams from Washington during last month made mention of the advocacy of increased armaments by the American Secretary of State for War as well as by several well-known naval and military officers, but it is interesting to see from the American newspapers to hand that they got absolutely no encouragement from Congress. All amendments to the Appropriations for the Army with a view to their enlargement were overwhelmingly defeated, and the Appropriation for the Army for the next financial year stands at \$101,000,000. The House was asked by the advocates of military expansion "to take warning by the fate of Belgium," and create such an Army and Navy that the territory of the United States can never be overrun and occupied by an invading army. It is not surprising that the American civilian should be asking himself what all this means exactly, both in its bearing upon the question of expenditure and on the general foreign policy of the United States. The answer is that if America is to create such an Army and Navy that its territory can never be overrun and occupied by an invading army it must provide a chain of fortresses along the Canadian and Mexican borders and at each possible landing place on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts of the United States. If the people who urge that the United States must "take warning by the fate of Belgium" really mean business, a San Francisco paper very pertinently points out that nothing short

of such a programme as we have just outlined will serve the purpose, "for the extent of the protection afforded by military defenses is determined by the strength of their weakest point."

Our contemporary adds: "To increase our own establishment just at the time when all the nations alleged to be possible enemies are completely exhausting themselves would seem to be a work of supererogation. It may be taken for granted that when they are through with the war they now have, no nation of Europe or Asia will desire to undertake the conquest of a nation of 100,000,000 people, living on the other side of a great ocean."

These considerations are entirely convincing and the overwhelming majorities by which all efforts to get the appropriations increased were defeated indicates that this is a view of the question which finds general acceptance among the American people. Another very strong objection raised to the increase of American armaments is that it immediately creates a suspicion that aggression is contemplated, despite all protestations that may be made to the contrary, and, in any event, military expansion programmes by one country lead to similar action by other countries whose interests are assumed to be menaced, and in the result America would be purchasing growing insecurity instead of the increased margin of safety she had hoped to provide. No more convincing illustration of the folly of such a policy can be afforded than that which has been provided in Europe during the past ten or fifteen years. It was Germany's great scheme of "defence" which steadily led up to the greatest war in the history of the world, and were the United States to embark upon any similar policy it would inevitably lead some day to a like catastrophe. It is to be sincerely hoped that one result of the great war which is now being waged in Europe will be to bring the question of a reduction of armaments within the pale of practical politics, and in this connection the decision of the United States Congress not to commit the nation to any substantial increase in military expenditure will be widely welcomed.

A mail for Europe and Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

It is stated in a Tokyo paper that quite a number of foreign women in the Japanese capital are taking lessons in Jujitsu.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$10 from Mr. Colbourne Little to the funds of the Hospitals.

Among passengers who are leaving for home, on holiday, by the *Kashima-maru* to-day are the Director of the Royal Observatory and Mrs. Claxton, and Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Wolf and family.

A second Cinderella dance was held last evening at the Hongkong Hotel for residents and diners, and proved no less successful than its predecessor. The dance music was played by the Band of the 74th Punjab.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald delivered a lecture on the Sun at the Union Church Guild meeting last evening. The lecture was most interesting, and of great educational value, and was illustrated with some very fine lantern pictures.

A clerk named Cheung Lun Sang, employed in Messrs. Sienissen & Company's office, was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday with the embezzlement of sums amounting to over \$900. Three different dates were specified in the summons. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton represents the prosecution, and Mr. A. B. Crew is for the defendant. The case was remanded until Tuesday morning.

Many Tientsin companies, remarks a Northern contemporary, are paying good dividends for the past year. The Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd., declared a 5 per cent. dividend yesterday, at their annual meeting; and the directors of the Taku and Lighter Co., Ltd., purpose to pay another dividend of 4 per cent., which, with the ad interim one of 4 per cent. already paid, will make 8 per cent. for the year.

Mr. J. C. Taylor, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Hongkong office, has been transferred to Shanghai, and leaves for the North this week. Mr. Taylor has rendered valuable service to the Hongkong Football Club as Hon. Secretary, and as a playing member of the Rugby team, and his transfer is greatly regretted by the members of the Club. Mr. H. S. Rouse, of the Public Works Department, has consented to take over the secretarial duties of the Football Club.

The Italian Opera Company, which for the past ten days has been delighting crowded houses at the Theatre Royal, presented Verdi's popular opera "Ernani" last night. The Company have given us few better performances than this. With M. Scamuzzi as Don Carlos, M. Mauceri as the Grande of Spain, M. Artino as Ernani, the bandit thief, and Mlle. Mauceri as Elvira, the caste was an exceptionally strong one, and the opera was evidently greatly enjoyed by the audience. To-night the Company present "Tosca."

A very enjoyable whilst drive in connection with the Naval Dockyard Recreation Club was held in the Chaplain's room at the Naval Yard last evening, a large number of members and their wives being present. The results were as follows:—

Ladies—1, Mrs. C. J. Tachai; 2, Mrs. F. W. Eager; 3, Mrs. Vaughn; 4, Mrs. Alderman; 5, Mrs. Hollins; 6, Mrs. Tooker. Gents—1, Mr. G. Warren; 2, Mr. Jackson; 3, Mr. H. D. Holloway; 4, Mr. R. Cousins. The prizes were presented by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Hatcher).

Not a sack of American flour has been landed at Dalny for the past half-year, says the *Manchurian Daily News*. The wants in South Manchuria are being barely filled by the indigenous product and imports from Shanghai. The price is going up as the supply continues meagre and wheat keeps on rising. The local current quotation stands at about yen 2.40 per sack. The boom in the home market has been further enlivened by reason of the inauguration of direct export to Great Britain. The home producers are asking the impossible price of yen 3.00 per sack c.i.f. Dalny. Thus the home market has become absolutely closed to Dalny. This will foster the ruling upward tendency of kaoliang and other cereals.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for to-morrow. The agenda is as follows:—

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the payment of fees in respect of Private Bills."

First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications."

First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to authorise the publication of an edition of the regulations, rules and by-laws in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1914."

First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to regulate the importation of goods, wares and merchandise shipped from certain places and to provide for certificates of origin in respect of goods, wares and merchandise sought to be imported from such places."

Second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Trustees of Inland Lot No. 31, and the buildings thereon known as Zealand Hall."

Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914."

Second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the levy of Estate Duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons."

Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Chinese Passenger Ships as defined by the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally."

*Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

THE WAR.

THE RIOT AT SINGAPORE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

FAMOUS CATHEDRAL "A SPECIAL TARGET."

GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH COASTERS IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, February 24th.

The steamer *Branksome* was mined or torpedoed twenty miles off Beachy Head. Eighteen of the crew were landed at Newhaven. The Captain and the mate are standing by in the hope of beaching the vessel, which is badly damaged.

Lifeboats are assisting a larger steamer which is in distress near the same spot.

OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The Admiralty announces that unfavourable weather, low visibility, and a gale interrupted the operations at the Dardanelles. The outer forts were seriously damaged by the bombardment on

A few hours previous to the receipt of the above telegram the following statement was communicated to us by the Colonial Secretary for publication:—

News has been received from Singapore that, as a result of dissatisfaction and jealousy aroused by recent promotions, a portion of the 5th Light Infantry refused to obey orders and a serious riot ensued. Local and neighbouring forces assisted by landing parties from British and allied ships quelled the riot.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements reports that all is now quiet and no property has been destroyed, though he regrets that some loss of life was caused.

JAPANESE WOUNDED.

LONDON, February 23rd.

A Tokyo telegram states that Japanese and French warships assisted to quell the riot and that some Japanese were wounded.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION AROUND ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The Admiralty announces restriction of navigation in the Irish Channel and the North Channel.

MAILBOAT ATTACKED OUTSIDE BOULOGNE.

NINETY-TWO PASSENGERS ABOARD.

LONDON, February 24th.

The Admiralty announces that the Folkestone to Boulogne mailboat was attacked by a submarine shortly after leaving Boulogne Harbour yesterday evening. The torpedo passed thirty yards ahead of the ship. There were 92 passengers aboard, consisting of civilians, including subjects of neutral countries.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SHELLED.

LONDON, February 24th.

An official Paris announcement says that a vessel belonging to the second French flotilla at 7.30 on Tuesday morning discovered and shelled a German submarine on the surface eight miles south-west of Cape Albrecht, near Boulogne. Several shells struck the submarine before she dived, and oil was seen floating where she disappeared.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUPERIOR BRITISH MARKSMANSHIP.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir John French states in a Bulletin that several counter-attacks have been made in the neighbourhood of Ypres. The Germans, at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, exploded an elaborate series of mines, destroying a trench, but a new line was established at short distance in the rear.

German attempts at further progress have been completely frustrated.

Our infantry near Givenchy, after a successful bombardment, captured an enemy trench, which was blown up.

The Germans attempted an attack along La Bassée Canal, which was easily repulsed by our artillery.

The Bulletin concludes:—There has been an increase of artillery and rifle firing to the south of the Lys, in which the British have shown marked superiority. Along the rest of the British front there have been only artillery duels. The thick weather has handicapped the aircraft.

ANOTHER EAST COAST AIR RAID?

LONDON, February 24th.

It is reported at Colchester that seven enemy aeroplanes were sighted flying over the Maplin Sands in a north-westerly direction on Tuesday afternoon.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

THE BOMB DROPPING AT CALAIS.

GREAT ACTRESS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

PARIS, February 22nd.

As a result of the dropping of bombs on Calais by a Zeppelin airship, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the great actress, has had to have her leg amputated.

A satisfactory bulletin has been issued since the operation.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN THE CARPATHIANS.

LONDON, February 24th.

A Petrograd communiqué says:—The Russians in the Carpathians captured 48,331 Austrians, 17 guns, and 118 mitrailleuses between the 21st January and the 20th February.

Stubborn fighting continued on the 21st inst. on the right banks of the Bóhr and Narew.

The Germans attacked the fortress of Ossowiec, whose guns repulsed them.

We retained Edwambo, north of Lomja, against strong attacks.

Three German attacks on the town of Przemys were repulsed, our armoured motor-cars contributing largely to the success, their fire decimating Germans at a distance of 75 paces.

A number of villages on the road to Plonsk frequently changed hands.

We repulsed persistent Austrian attacks in the Carpathians. Fierce fighting is proceeding with great enemy forces south of Dolina and Stanislaw, in Galicia.

PRIESTS TORTURED.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY BELGIAN LEGATION.

The Belgian Legation has issued a statement regarding outrages committed by the Germans on the Catholic clergy and churches. Almost everywhere in Belgium religious establishments have been destroyed or profaned. In the dioceses of Liège, Namur, Malines, and Ghent many priests and monks have been shot or hanged. The curé of Buechen, who was eighty-three years of age, was brutally tortured; the curé of Spontin was alternately suspended by the hands and feet, pierced with bayonets, and finally shot. The Bishop of Tournai was also the victim of ill-treatment.—*Central News*.

GERMAN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

"ECONOMIC STRANGULATION."

The Peking correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* writes:—British opinion is keenly watching the outcome of the deliberations now proceeding concerning the last phase of the struggle against the remnants of German trade in the Far East, particularly in China.

If a decision is reached considerably extending the Orders in Council against alien enemies and their trade, British ships trading with China and in other Eastern waters will be prohibited under heavy penalties from handling shipments, no matter what their nature, emanating from German firms, thus strangling the last attempts of these houses to keep alive during the currency of the war.

I earnestly recommend no flinching in that matter. Though certain temporary losses will be thrown on British banks and Manchester houses who are so largely represented in China by German firms, the ultimate gains will be great. It is, indeed, essential to utilise this opportunity to force all the agencies for British goods into British hands; the previous practice was harmful, and the undeniable reason why German trade had advanced in past years.

No effective action, however, can be taken without the agreement of Japan, since Japanese shipping would be available unless it were distinctly agreed by Convention that this economic strangulation was considered to be the policy of both Allies. When it is arranged, commercial Germany will entirely disappear from Asia.

THE NEW BATTALIONS.

The rise of the New Armies has been one of the grand features of the war, and the training of them has been another. The home correspondent of the *Pictorial* and *Military Gazette*. All units have thrown off Reserve formations, but the character of the increase can best be judged by a glance at the infantry units. What are we to say of a regiment like the Fifth Fusiliers which produces 26 battalions, each a thousand strong, and whose district almost provides as many more in cavalry, gunners, engineers, and other services? And of the smaller populated counties like Norfolk and Lincoln, who recruit ten battalions each? Or the Argylls who send thirteen battalions into the field, and the Royal Irish Rifles with fifteen. Here is the list as it stands on New Year's Day:—

Granadier Guards	4
Coldstream Guards	4
Scots Guards	4
Irish Guards	3
Royal Scots	12
The Queen's	12
The Buffs	9
King's Own	9
Northumberland Fusiliers	10
Royal Warwickshire Regiment	10
Royal Fusiliers	10
The King's	10
Norfolk Regiment	10
Leicestershire Regiment	10
Devonshire Regiment	10
Suffolk Regiment	11
Princess Albert's	9
West Yorkshire Regiment	16
East Yorkshire Regiment	12
Bedfordshire Regiment	11
Leicestershire Regiment	11
Royal Irish Regiment	6
Yorkshire Regiment	17
Lancashire Regiment	17
Royal Scots Fusiliers	9
Cheshire Regiment	15
Royal Welsh Fusiliers	15
South Wales Borderers	11
King's Own Scottish Borderers	9
Scottish Rifles	12
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	12
Gloucestershire Regiment	12
Worcestershire Regiment	12
East Lancashire Regiment	13
East Surrey Regiment	13
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	9
West Riding Regiment	11
Border Regiment	11
Royal Sussex Regiment	15
Hampshire Regiment	14
South Staffordshire Regiment	11
Dorsetshire Regiment	11
South Lancashire Regiment	11
Welsh Regiment	12
Black Watch	12
Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry	9
Essex Regiment	12
Shropshire Regiment	14
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment	11
Northamptonshire Regiment	9
Royal Berkshire Regiment	9
Royal West Kent Regiment	9
Yorkshire Light Infantry	12
Shropshire Light Infantry	9
Middlesex Regiment	17
King's Royal Rifle Corps	17
Wiltshire Regiment	8
Manchester Regiment	8
North Staffordshire Regiment	11
York and Lancaster Regiment	13
Durham Light Infantry	13
Highland Light Infantry	10
Seaforth Highlanders	10
Gordon Highlanders	11
Cameron Highlanders	11
Royal Irish Rifles	15
Royal Irish Fusiliers	8
Connaught Rangers	8
Artyll and Sutherland Highlanders	12
Leinster Regiment	7
Royal Munster Fusiliers	9
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	9
Rifle Brigade	15

With your acceptance of the Board's recommendation, your buildings will then stand at £155,000, machinery, £1,350,000, and furniture, £1,000—these three sums, together with the loan reserve and land improvements, the £1,000, amount to £1,350,000, and represent the present capital value of your 40,000 spindle mill, a figure which you must agree is a most conservative one for a mill of our present capacity. The small items under buildings and machinery shown as additions during the year, are amounts paid in completion of the extension gone in for during 1913.

Turning to your profit and loss account, the expense incurred for repairs and renewals amounts to £1,679,32, a sum in excess of that paid last year, due of course, to night work. Interest is considerably more than last year, viz., £1,21,682.52 against £1,928.99 in 1913; this increase has been caused by larger stocks being held than were necessary when we were only on day work.

Your stocks are moderate, amounting as they do, to £1,439,337.40, of which £1,294,299.54 is represented by stock of yarn, all of which is sold.

In conclusion, although it is disappointing that your Board are unable to recommend a dividend, the accounts, taken generally, may, I think, be reasonably considered in a very satisfactory condition, showing, as they do, your original capital of £1,800,000 for a 25,000 spindle mill now invested as follows:—

£1,800,000 spindle mill	513,000.00
Ts.	
Liquid assets	439,337.00
Debt amount due to bankers	137,324.00 302,013.00
Ts.	815,013.00

Before putting the resolution to the meeting that the report and accounts be accepted, I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any question a shareholder may desire to ask.

There being no questions.

The following resolutions were adopted without discussion:

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. M. Bain: That the report and accounts be presented be passed.

Proposed by Mr. A. H. White, seconded by Mr. A. J. Israel: That the appointment of Mr. Edward I. Ezra as a director of the company be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. H. Hanbury, seconded by Mr. C. H. Rutherford: That Mr. C. M. Bain and Mr. Chung Liang-yu be re-appointed directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. A. R. Murphree, seconded by Mr. O. L. Ilbert: That Mr. George Wingrove be re-elected as the company's auditor for the ensuing year.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ezra: That the next general meeting be held during either the month of February or March, 1916.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and the Chairman thanked those present for their attendance.

COMPANY MEETING.

LAOU KUNG MOW COTTON S. & W. CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty first ordinary meeting of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held on the 19th inst. at the offices of the General Managers (Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd.) at Shanghai. There were present: Messrs. E. C. Pearce (presiding), C. M. Bain, E. I. Ezra, and Chung Liang-yu, directors, L. N. Boytagh (Secretary), A. R. Murphree, A. D. Rosenfeld, A. J. Israel, C. H. Rutherford, O. L. Ilbert, A. H. White, H. J. Clarke, R. W. Walls, H. Hanbury, O. Staeger, Yoh Ping-ur, and Chung Nea-ching, the attendance representing 1,817 shares.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some few days, we will, with your permission, adopt the usual procedure and take them as read. In laying the report and accounts before the shareholders, your Board regret that the result of the year's working may not be considered as satisfactory as could be desired. In reviewing the year's working for 1914, I would point out that your largely increased output of yarn, due to your increased number of spindles as well as to both day and night work, necessitated the consumption of the extra production. As businessmen you can fully realize that the introduction of any commodity to new markets, more especially in China, implies a dropping in prices in order to compete with other well-established chops; the result of this competition not unnaturally has had an adverse effect upon your accounts, but once your spinners are known in the wider markets to which they now go, I am confident they will compete on favourable terms with other local productions. Another point against us has been that in the endeavour to place your spinnings in new markets we have been faced with a gradually declining market throughout the year, culminating, as you are aware, in a disastrous European war, the effects of which seriously depressed prices during the terminating months of 1914 covered by your accounts.

With the introduction of night work and the consequent re-organization of the mill working, a certain number of minor difficulties have had to be contended with, more particularly labour troubles; in fact we have been passing through an internal working of the mill: these, I am happy to say, are practically at an end.

In dealing with the accounts, there is a credit at profit and loss account of Ts. 42,335.22, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:—

To depreciate mill buildings	7,948.37
To depreciate plant and machinery	22,523.41
To depreciate furniture	76.11
and to carry forward to new account	Ts. 30,552.39
	Ts. 11,782.83

Ts. 42,335.22

With your acceptance of the Board's recommendation, your buildings will then stand at £155,000, machinery, £1,350,000, and furniture, £1,000—these three sums, together with the loan reserve and land improvements, the £1,000, amount to £1,350,000, and represent the present capital value of your 40,000 spindle mill, a figure which you must agree is a most conservative one for a mill of our present capacity. The small items under buildings and machinery shown as additions during the year, are amounts paid in completion of the extension gone in for during 1913.

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Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ezra: That the next general meeting be held during either the month of February or March, 1916.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and the Chairman thanked those present for their attendance.

COMPANY REPORT.

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

The report of Directors states:—The Directors in presenting their twenty-sixth annual report and statement of accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1914, have confidence that it will give the shareholders considerable satisfaction.

Working account for 1914 has a credit balance of Ts. 470,099.48 as compared with Ts. 440,444.54 for 1913. Gross rents are increased by Ts. 44,572.05, running expenses by Ts. 1,913.35, leaving a net increase in rents of Ts. 46,949.30. Interest account is reduced by Ts. 10,118.94 (Ts. 10,118.94 of which is a decrease in interest debited to undeveloped land). Fire Insurance Commission account shows a satisfactory increase of Ts. 7,210.02. Reserve fund and reserve fund for equalization of dividends remain unaltered.

Improvements and renewals account has a credit balance of Ts. 108,997.50, and it is proposed to credit this account with Ts. 53,372 (being interest on undeveloped land for 1914), making a total of Ts. 232,339.50. Half of the cost of rebuilding certain Chinese houses on Chwang Hoong Estate has been debited to this account, the balance being charged to capital account.

Profit and loss account shows the net profits on sales of property. The amount at the credit of this account after deducting the 6 per cent. interim dividend paid in July last and the amount credited to improvements and renewals account is Ts. 395,180.23, which the Directors recommend for appropriation as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. (making 12 per cent. for the year)	Ts. 234,000.00
Transfer to Improvements and Renewals Account	53,372.00
Transfer to Reserve for Equalization of Dividends	50,000.00
Carry forward to New Account	57,778.23
Ts.	395,180.23

Capital Account.—The various Estates comprising our developed and undeveloped properties are this year given under one heading representing the total book cost of the whole of the Estates. This has been done with the view of simplifying the accounts as presented in the balance sheet and meets with the full approval of the Company's Auditor.

The total book value of the estate is Ts. 7,047,098.48 as compared with Ts. 7,538,209.94 last year.

Increase and decreases in estates are as follows:—Will's Estate No. 1.—Part of this estate has been sold and part of the remainder rebuilt with an improved development. Chwang Hoong Estate No. 2.—Some of the very old Chinese bungalows have been pulled down and a better class Chinese house built with a resultant improvement in rents.

Paoshan Estate No. 13.—Further buildings have been taken in hand and an instalment paid on an additional purchase of 11 mow of land.

Yangtzeipo Estate No. 14.—The final payments have been made on account of the development of this estate.

Shantung Road Estate No. 15 was sold during the year.

Great Western Road Estate No. 17.—An additional 13 mow of land has been purchased.

Jessfield Estate No. 21.—The partial development of this estate has been continued.

Seymour Road Estate No. 23 has been sold.

Zang Pang Estate No. 25.—Further developments of this estate have been taken in hand.

Mohawk Road Estate No. 28 is a block of well developed Chinese property situated near the Race Course.

The foregoing, together with the 6 per cent. interest debited to undeveloped land, represents the difference between our capital values last year and this.

Sundry Mortgage Loans show an increase of Ts. 418,201.14; against this there is an item of Ts. 150,000 borrowed at 6 per cent. per annum on short loan.

Directors.—Mr. Hogg retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election. Auditor.—Acting in Mr. Wingrove's absence the accounts have been audited by Mr. Hayter. Mr. Wingrove retires and offers himself for re-election.

E. JENNEN HOGG, Chairman.

JEWS IN BRITISH ARMY.

A FINE RECORD.

British Jewry is justifiably proud of the response made by its members to the call to arms. On the outbreak of war there were about 500 Jews in His Majesty's forces. At the beginning of December the Rev. Michael Adler, the Jewish Chaplain to the Forces, was in possession of the names of over 5,000 of his flock, and other names were pouring in. No fewer than 450 Jews are holding commissions in the Army and Navy. These figures are striking as, allowing for the large number of Jews whose alien birth debar them from service, the total quota which Jewry should supply is about 3,200. The response to the call has not been confined to any section of the Jewish community. Fully half of the volunteers are sons of alien parents. On the other hand the great Jewish families of England have contributed their quota. Every eligible member of the Rothschild family, the lay heads of the community, is with the colours, while the sons of the Jewish clergy have enlisted almost to a man. Naturally the Jewish community is proud of the fact that three Jewish officers and one man have been mentioned in dispatches. Lieut. Marins of England's most brilliant airman, is also of Jewish origin.

IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1915.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA, CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate guides for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, Etc., Etc.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps, and Plans, pp. nearly 2,000, \$10.00. Directory only, pp. 1,400, \$6.00.

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.		
Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Nankin.	Kowloon.	
Chiungwang.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kowkiang.	Samsui.
Ankung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade C'tres.	Shansi.	Wuchow.
Neuchwang.	Jehang.	Kwangchow.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hanchow.	Hoihow.
Cheloo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Wohaiwei.	Wenchow.	Mingchow.
Tainanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Sesao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Swatow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Oosaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tsinaifu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Aaping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok.	Nicolajevsk.	

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.	
Brunei.		

BANAR.

Perek.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.
Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
	Prov. Wellesley.	

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samrang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

EAST COAST OF SUMATRA.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
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OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

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Walter Tait & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East.

NAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER 150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: **LANE CRAWFORD & CO.**
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Coughs, colds

and chills should never be neglected. In order to relieve the hacking cough, to soothe inflamed tissues, to regain the health and strength that resists or overcomes serious illness, it is necessary to follow the guidance of thousands of doctors and nurses who insist on the use of genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Sold by all Chemists.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with Wounds the Grasshopper... (text continues)

GRASSHOPPER

GRASSHOPPER AND PILLS... (text continues)

Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS OF MEMORY and DEBILITY

CHAPOTEAU'S PROSPERO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS OF MEMORY and DEBILITY

CHAPOTEAU'S PROSPERO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 102 No. 103

THERAPION

... (text continues)

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

February 19th, 1915.

The Prices are given in Dollars and Cents.

... (table continues with various market prices for goods like rice, oil, sugar, etc.)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 24th.

Barometer	30.00	29.63	30.04
Thermometer	10	94	85
Humidity	10	94	85
Wind Direction	NW	E	E
Force	1	3	5
Weather	of	of	of
Rain	of	of	of

... (table continues with more meteorological data)

A BATTLE CRUISER IN ACTION.

THE FALKLANDS FIGHT.

NAVAL TRIBUTE TO GERMAN BRAVERY.

The action off the Falklands is described by an officer of the *Infesible* in an account which is not only extremely interesting in itself, but has the additional merit of being the first description published of a modern battle-cruiser in action by one serving in such a ship. The letter, which is dated December 11th, says:—

I am just sending you a short description of the action on the 8th. I suppose you have seen in the papers that it took place near the Falkland Islands.

On Tuesday-morning we were in harbour, and had started coaling at about 6.30 a.m. At about 8.30 a.m. five German cruisers were reported approaching the harbour by the shore signal station. These turned out to be the *Scharnhorst* (the ship), *Gneisenau*, *Nürnberg*, *Derfflinger*, and *Leipzig*, the squadron which sank the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* off Valparaiso.

One of the officers saved was telling me that towards the end of the action he could not get along their upper deck, as they practically had none left; nearly every man on the upper deck had been killed, all the guns were out of action, and one turret had been blown bodily overboard by 12in. lyddite shell. Both their engines were broken up, and they had a fire in the after part of the ship. They would probably have had many more fires, but our shells striking the water near the

... (text continues with details of the battle)

crusiers reported having sunk the *Nürnberg*. So we really got through a very good day's work, only one of their small cruisers having escaped, and we feel that we have avenged the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* and paid them back with a little interest. Still, one can't help feeling sorry for the poor devils on board; they were very nice fellows, and we have done all we can for them, and I must say they put up a most gallant fight considering the odds against them. Our ships are practically undamaged, and we should have finished the action much sooner if we had gone closer to them, but, of course, our object was to sink them with as little damage to ourselves as possible.

One of the officers saved was telling me that towards the end of the action he could not get along their upper deck, as they practically had none left; nearly every man on the upper deck had been killed, all the guns were out of action, and one turret had been blown bodily overboard by 12in. lyddite shell. Both their engines were broken up, and they had a fire in the after part of the ship. They would probably have had many more fires, but our shells striking the water near the

... (text continues with details of the battle)

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY'S "ROLL OF HONOUR."

The first official issue of the "Roll of Honour" of the University of Edinburgh contains the names of nearly 1,700 members of the University, about 1,000 of whom hold commissions in the Forces. Five are in command of battalions.

Under the heading *Pro Patria* appear the names of 13 officers who have died in the service of their country, including four surgeons lost in the sinking of cruisers, six doctors in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and three infantry officers.

More than half of those who have accepted commissions, are in the Army or Navy medical service.

In addition to those whose names are on the roll there are almost 600 members, in the various units of the Officers' Training Corps, and 350 in the University Reserve, making a total in all of over 2,600 on service.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, January 19th.

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

The report that comes from Paris attributing to Lord Kitchener the remark "I cannot tell you when the war will end, but I can tell you when it will begin—in the month of May," very likely has more truth in it than most tales of that sort usually have.

I happen to know a good deal about the plans for the next few months, but Fleet Street nowadays has to be discreet, and all I can say is that by May two of the Kitchener armies will be at the front and a third will be training at home for the call when needed. The French are well aware of these intentions, hence the articles in the French Press of late, praising British co-operation and hinting at the things that will be done when these new forces join the allied warriors against the Huns.

The Huns themselves are also aware, to a more or less exact extent, of the trend of events, and for that reason the past week has seen the German railways entirely monopolised by troops and military stores, to the end that, if possible, a big blow may be struck before the new Kitchener men arrive. But at the present there is no reason to believe that the tide of battle is other than in favour of the Allies, slow as their progress may be, and the only little set-back, the withdrawal of the French across the Aisne at Soissons, was positively a victory for the heavy rains and not the Germans, for the bridges were washed away and the communications were, therefore, in some danger.

THE KING AND THE INDIAN TROOPS.

The King has developed in these trying days a warmth of manner towards the heroes and the wounded that recalls the *bonhomie* of his father. To those who went to Buckingham Palace this week to receive their V.C.s and other orders he was cordially itself, and had an apt word for everyone. Then at Brighton, he was most agreeable to the wounded warriors from the East. And surely he received a tribute as great as any that ruler ever had, for when he asked a wounded Sikh how he was, the man, who could not rise in bed, replied: "I came from India to die for you, and when I am better I shall try to do so again."

The cold damp of the trenches has played havoc with the Indians, and most of them have been moved to the rear for the present. They had not sufficiently warm clothing when the cold weather came suddenly and many developed chills. That has been put right, but the bulk of the work by the Indians will have to wait awhile.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener pays flying visits to the headquarters in France, and to this and that centre at home. His speech in the Lords the other day was good as far as it went, but if he had made a more vigorous appeal the recruiting would have advanced all over the country as much as it has in Liverpool and one or two other places. But Lord Kitchener lacks sentimentalism. He lacks the gentler magnetism of Lord Roberts, and if he cannot get what he wants by the force of facts he refuses to resort to appeals of emotion. Those who know him call him a hugely efficient driving instrument, but scarcely human in his attitude towards the world. I heard the other day a little story that is characteristic and deserves to be true, even if it is not. There was trouble with the canteen down at Salisbury Plain, and a certain Colonel wrote to Lord Kitchener to complain about it. He received a brief message promptly. It told him that a little reflection would demonstrate that the Secretary for War, with an Armageddon in hand, had several other duties to attend to besides controlling a local camp canteen. If the letter is said to have added, the Colonel could not control his own camp, why not make way for someone who could? They say the story got out at Salisbury, and there has certainly been no increase of discipline among those men in consequence. They say, in fact, they are overseas men—that they will salute that particular officer because of the regimentals he wears, but not for the man inside them.

THE LOT OF THE DEBUTANTE.

The case of the young girl to-day is not one for rosy reflections. Debutantes of this year can have no possible show at all. Every dancing man is with his regiment, and so there will be no dances in smart circles. Matrimonially-inclined mothers have often expressed the conviction that if a girl did not secure her chances in the first season of forty dances or so she would probably be free for three years or more afterwards. But now there will only be the alternative of nursing the

wounded at country houses. After all, gentle attentions at the hands of a charming girl for two or three weeks' insuccession, in some snug country mansion, will probably bring wounded officers under the sway of Dan Cupid during the war, as some compensation for the loss of occupation by that distinguished archer in other circles.

GERMAN TRICKS THAT FAILED.

Another trick of the Germans has just been described by one of the military medical officers who have just returned to England from captivity in Germany. In one place all the prisoners of war, officers and men, were paraded. Then the Prussian colonel called out—"Men of the Munster Fusiliers and other Irish Roman Catholic regiments, step forward." The order was obeyed. They then marched the Irishmen away from their poor quarters to comparatively luxurious barracks, and there told them that Ireland had risen against England, and they had been brought there to be invited to join their countrymen on the German side against "the hereditary enemy." The men were proof against the lie, and spurned the invitation with insulting words. As a result, they are occupying to-day even worse accommodation than before.

This story is in keeping with one well known in Roman Catholic circles in close touch with the Vatican. When the Germans took some Irish prisoners at Mons they sent a telegram to the Pope, inviting him to send chaplains for the Catholic prisoners "because England has not allowed the Irishmen to have their spiritual leaders with them." The Pope consulted the Irish college in Rome, and the Germans were again foiled.

NOTES FROM THE FIGHTING ZONE.

A doctor just back from France, after eulogising the cheery spirit of the British Tommies, says he found, in a tour of the French hospitals, that the pluck and determination of the French rank and file are equally worthy of commendation. No doubt of the ultimate victory ever enters their heads. Moreover, actual active service has not impaired the satisfaction of the French with their officers and their commander-in-chief. This, in democratic France, where there is considerable camaraderie between officers and men, means more than in a country where respect is a matter of a greater social distance. The respect in France to-day is born of the conviction that their officers are worthy of the distinctions they hold. Incidentally, this doctor gives the gratifying information that the Allies are amply supplied with medical necessities for at least four months ahead—a condition far better than the medical profession expected when the war broke out. Our own organisation in this department has been excellent, and from all parts of the world besides, including not only our own Dominions but places as remote as the heart of the United States, have come great supplies of anesthetics and other necessities of the base hospital, sent by men and women who felt the Anglo-Saxon blood tingling, even though the years have long rolled by since the contact with the Motherland was direct and personal.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CONSCRIPTION.

The Lord Chancellor's warning the other day that we might yet have to resort to conscription has re-aroused an old controversy among politicians as to the extent of the Royal prerogative in regard to the Army. It was last raised in concrete form over the employment of troops during the great railway strike of August, 1911, but Mr. Churchill, who was then Home Secretary, effectively disposed of his critics on the old accepted doctrine—"Salus populi suprema lex." At that moment it was not thought necessary to bring into discussion the extent of the Royal prerogative in respect to the army. Sir Charles Dilke, who was an authority on such matters, once said that he always deprecated a debate on the part of his Radical friends on this question, for he had never been able to discover the limit to the Royal prerogative. Therefore, he thought it best to let sleeping dogs lie.

Now that Lord Haldane has clearly indicated that the prerogative will be used, if necessary, to justify compulsory service, precedents are being overhauled. The one most in point is that of the measure of 1803, when this country was in danger of invasion. "To enable your Majesty more effectively and speedily to exercise his ancient and undoubted prerogative in requiring the military services of his liege subjects in case of invasion of the realm." The constitutional doctrine enunciated therein was sustained and elaborated the following year by the younger Pitt, as Prime Minister, who declared: "Nothing appears clearer to me than this proposition—that the State has the right to call on the people to defend it, and that in the Crown, being the depository of the power of the State, is vested the right of so

calling out the people on a great emergency. This right can be shown from a series of precedents to be recognised by the constitution and custom of this country—that it is the right inherent in the Crown to exercise this power according to the necessity of such case as may arise, and to be limited by that necessity."

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

The latest reports show that the labour situation in England is better than in October. Some concerns, like the railway companies, are so hard hit by the active recruiting that I understand they have appealed to the Government to discourage any further men leaving the railway service for the fighting line. At the Docks, also, the dockers are a lordly person to-day, and he works only when he feels like it. The consequence is that there is considerable congestion on the Thames and also on the Mersey.

Emigration, also, has fallen off. In normal times the emigration offices in London would be busily preparing for the Spring campaign on behalf of the Overseas Dominions. But this year nothing of the kind is in contemplation. Two great emigration vans that used to tour the country on behalf of Canada, making a stir in the country villages, were commandeered by the War Office long ago. Australian and Canadian steamers are agreed. I understand, that all such activity should cease till more normal times, and, meanwhile, all the manhood of the Empire should have an opportunity to strike for the common cause.

CLUBS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Another result of the war is the easy attitude of the clubs as to subscriptions. The National Liberal members who are serving abroad will be considered as honorary members till the end of the year; those at home who are wearing the King's uniform will be regarded as country members; and all members will have the option of paying their subscriptions by half-yearly instalments. Later on, several clubs intend to commemorate, by means of bronze or marble tablets, the names of those who have laid down their lives for their country.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

On the topic of rubber the *Birmingham Post* correspondent writes—"I hear that the Government have now come to a decision as to the conditions upon which they will permit the export of rubber from the British Dominions to the United States. Exporters in the United Kingdom and in the rubber-producing colonies will be given licences to export under certain guarantees. These involve the signing of an engagement by the consignees and manufacturers with the British Consul-General at New York not to export the rubber in any form except through the United Kingdom, an undertaking being given on this side that no unreasonable delay shall be caused to shippers by our Customs in carrying out this arrangement."

The great need of rubber in Germany at present is illustrated in two important reports by the United States Consular officers at Berlin. One of these states that, as a result of the war, German chemists have been experimenting with the object of discovering a satisfactory substitute by a synthetic process, and that some success appears to have attended their efforts. It is also claimed that an important discovery has just been made in the use of coconut water as a rubber substitute by which rubber of better quality can be obtained than that produced by the present method.

The other report states that the number of large motor-wagons used by the German army in its retreat in France after the defeat on the Marne was over 5,000, and that an almost equal number was used in Russian land after the defeat at Warsaw. These motor-wagons were exclusive of the fleet of armoured motor-cars, searchlight vehicles, motor ambulance, and wagons for telegraph equipment. The manufacture of similar means of transport has been carried on in haste in Germany since the war began.

TRANSPORT DRIVER'S UNION JACK VERSES.

Driver J. E. Mitchener, of the Transport Service, attached to the 1st East Surrey Regiment, has returned from the front with a remarkable gift for poetry, although before going out, as he says, he was "a plain man, little given to books." Mitchener was wounded in the leg while driving an ammunition wagon near Ypres.

The following poem was one of Mitchener's first efforts:—

THE COLOURS OF THE FLAG.
What is the blue on our flag, boys?
The waves of the boundless sea,
Where our vessels ride in their timeless pride
And the feet of the winds are free.
From the sun and smiles of the coral isles
To the ice of the south and north,
With dauntless tread through tempest dread
The guardian ships go forth.

What is the white on our flag, boys?
The honour of our land,
Which burns in our sight like beacon light
And stands where the hills shall stand.
Yea, dearer than fame is our land's great
name;
And we fight wherever we be
For the mothers and wives that pray for the
lives
Of the brave hearts over the sea.

What is the red on our flag, boys?
The blood of our heroes slain
On the burning sands, in the wild waste
lands,
And the froth of the purple main.
And it cries to God from the crimson sod
And the crest of the waves outrolled,
That He send us men to fight again
As our fathers fought of old.

We'll stand by the dear old flag, boys,
[Whatever be said or done;
Though the shots come fast as we face the
blast
And the foe be ten to one.

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 2,276, G. L. Smith, 19th February—Mojito 14th February, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHING CHOW, British str., 1,195, James Doyle, 19th February—Saigon 13th February, General—Green Island Cement Co.
CHRYN, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 20th February—Shanghai 10th February, General—Chinese.
CHOYBANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 18th February—Shanghai 12th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHUNSIANG, British str., 1,418, G. J. Matlock, 18th February—Java 6th February, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEWART, British str., 1,460, Jenkins, 16th February—Saigon 12th February, Rice—Chinese.
ELENA, British str., 2,995, Hugh McClelland, 22nd February—Colombo 11th February, Ballast—British Admiralty.
HAROT, French str., 742, Ch. Le Chevalier, 22nd February—Pakhoi 21st February, General—A. R. Marty.
HANGHOU, British str., 999, Wake, 20th February—Dun 14th February, Beans—Butterfield & Swire.
HISANG, British str., 1,885, Kennedy, 17th February—Sandakan 11th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HSINGCHANG, Chinese str., 1,428, Munro, 23rd February—Shanghai 20th February, General—Chinese.
HUI, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen, 20th February—Kwang Chai Wan 19th February, General—A. R. Marty.
ITSUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,808, S. Kanimura, 19th February—Mitsui, 13th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
JADE, French str., 286, J. Pannier, 20th February—Haiphong 18th February, General—W. Jack.
KAIXAN, British str., 1,220, Lavers, 10th February—Bangkok 11th February, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
KANAKU, British str., 2,593, T. Archibald, 22nd February—Haiphong 20th February, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.
KING PING, Chinese str., 1,222, Udden, 16th February—Chinkiang 10th February, General—Chinese.
KANGCHOW, British str., 1,222, J. Gibbs, 21st February—Shanghai 18th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KURICHOW, British str., 1,220, Forsyth, 20th February—Manila 18th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KUR CHOW, British str., 1,430, Martin, 10th February—Saigon 13th February, General—Chinese.
LAERTES, British str., 1,386, A. Jenkins, 18th February—Saigon 13th February, Rice—Chinese.
LAIBANG, British str., 2,480, F. Mooney, 23rd February—Mojito 19th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,092, Leask, 23rd February—Manila 20th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,769, Kobayashi, 20th February—Shanghai 17th February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
NANSANG, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 21st February—Calcutta 5th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PENSA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 23rd February—San Francisco 23rd January, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
SABINE RICKNES, Dutch str., 673, Schermerman, 19th February—Amoy 18th February, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
ST. ALBANS, British str., 2,538, E. B. S. Baikie, 20th February—Melbourne 16th January, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
TJIKEMBANG, Dutch str., 8,703, N. V. Wyck, 23rd February—Kobe 4th February, General—Java-China-Japan Line.
WINAM, British str., 3,603, Macdonald, 12nd February—Bombay, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.
YU MARU, Japanese str., 1,713, Itani, 20th February—Wakamatsu 14th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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